

## CUTS DOWN ARMY WORK

### Concentrating the Supplies and Offices.

Transport will not stop at Honolulu after this time, unless there is a special object in having them take this route, owing to the shipping here of supplies or men. This course was decided upon by Quartermaster General Ludington while he was here the first time, on his way to the Philippines, and the course is now being followed. The plan of the Department is to try sending the ships by the great circle route, as the largest vessels in the transport service can carry enough coal to make the complete trip without encroaching too much upon the cargo space.

The transport service through this port is estimated to cost the government in the neighborhood of \$5,000 more for each vessel than to send the ships through direct. The addition to the time of the voyage is at the very least four days, while there is to be covered in the region of 500 miles greater distance. This has been added to the fact that the price of coal here is an item, and the desire of the Department to get its expenses down to a business basis was responsible for the change in route. As it is the coal now held here by the Army Department, 5,000 tons, will be used up and the keeping of coal piles will then be discontinued. The reason for this action is the new contract which has been made, for the service of the army with coal in lots as desired.

The new coal contract contemplates the using of American coal, the Russian product, which is controlled here by E. Dillingham. The terms of the contract are that there shall be delivered at the wharf of the army coal in lots as desired and at the time asked. This relieves the quartermaster of the necessity of keeping a stock, which will deteriorate, and which is subject to the danger of fire. With this done away with, seems no reason for any stock being carried, and the expense will be much decreased.

The desire for doing away with unnecessary expense will be displayed in another way too, in that there will be at once a reduction of the supplies which are to be kept on hand here. There are now 100 head of mules and horses, some left here by the last horse transport, and others for the service of the post. Since the reduction of the post to one of two companies, the Department has seen that there is no need to keep so much live stock and there will be a reduction of at least one-half in the supply. The horses and mules will be sold, if practicable, and if not, perhaps there will be some arrangement made for the sending of the surplus supply on to Manila.

At least there will be no keeping of the coral at Iwilei much longer, as the stores kept in the warehouses there have been removed to the buildings on the barracks reservation. Much of this stock of heavy stores will be sent on to Manila or back to San Francisco, as it may be deemed best by the Department. This includes ranges and such things, which will not be of immediate service here, since the size of the post has been reduced. This means that all the government holdings will be very soon returned to their owners, and the business concentrated. The surplus animals probably will be kept at Camp McKinley, and the teams used in the city by the quartermaster kept near the transport office.

#### The Siberia.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Oct. 13.—The new steamship *Siberia*, building for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service between San Francisco and Hongkong, with Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki as ports of call, will be launched at the shipyard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company next Saturday afternoon. The *Siberia* and the *Korea*, her sister ship, are the largest vessels ever built on this hemisphere, and, naturally, there is much interest in the launching throughout this and adjoining states. From present indications there will be an immense gathering of people in Newport News to witness the event.

The *Siberia* and *Korea* are exactly alike, and the contract price of each is \$2,000,000, making them the costliest as well as the largest merchant vessels ever built at an American shipyard. With a speed of something like twenty knots an hour, the *Siberia* and *Korea* will be the fastest ships on the Pacific. The *Siberia* will be required to make eighteen knots, but the probability is that she will be a twenty-knot ship easily. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 572 feet 4 inches; beam, 63 feet; depth, 40 feet; draught, 27 feet; displacement, 18,600 tons.

#### Government Money Stolen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—W. H. Brendell, collector of customs at Buffalo, New York, has been in this city recently in consultation with the sub-treasury officials and secret service officers over the theft of \$5,200 from an express package containing \$7,000 consigned from Buffalo to the sub-treasury here. The original package was filled with \$7,000 in bills of the same denomination and were in it when it was made in the covering at Buffalo, and when the package was again filled, these pinholes, which had penetrated two portions of the covering, were found to fit exactly. The package was carefully traced, and it was shown that it had not been tampered with from the time it was received for by the express company until it was delivered at the sub-treasury. It was also proved that it had been received for in good order at the sub-treasury, and that the seals were unbroken. After the expert examination the secret service men are inclined to think the package was tampered with after it reached the sub-treasury and had been received for.

Both Boers and British lost heavily in the engagement between the troops of Kekewich and Delarey. General Botha is likely to have escaped. The British have declared martial law for all Cape Colony.

## THE RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

(The N. Y. Expansionist.)

The most signal change in the commerce of Hawaii has been, undoubtedly, the substitution of steam for sails in ocean freightage—a change which may be rightly accounted one of the first fruits of annexation, for it was certainly stimulated by the rising demands of the sugar crop, with a positive assurance of a great home market. Two years ago the clipper ship lines of Flint & Co. and Dearborn & Co., running from New York to San Francisco, with Hawaiian connections, were replaced by the incorporation of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which has now four fine steamers in commission and five more in course of construction. This strong American company is handling at present a large proportion of the Hawaiian export trade, and no observer of conditions in the Islands is better qualified to speak with authority of their needs than Mr. George S. Dearborn, the president and active manager of this line.

In reply to the inquiry of *The Expansionist*, Mr. Dearborn said: "Hawaii's sugar crop overshadows every other product of the Islands today from a commercial point of view. Some wool is clipped, but this is not yet an important product. There has been a successful growth of high-grade coffee to a limited extent, and there is already a considerable production of fine bananas, pineapples and other fruits, with an excellent prospect of extension if reliable labor could be secured. Last year's crop of sugar, roughly figured, was 200,000 tons. It would probably have reached 300,000 tons had it not been for labor troubles—no strikes exactly, as the term is commonly applied, but rather the indolent and obstinate determination of the body of laborers to make their working days to suit their own whims."

The most pressing and vital concern of Hawaii at present is how to secure and maintain a supply of competent labor adequate to the rising demands of the plantations. The lack of this supply is already greatly disheartening to enterprise and disastrous to investment. It is already made. For a clear understanding of this problem it must first be realized that the requisite labor supply can not be obtained from the present population. This is inadequate to the demands, and the more so because the native Hawaiian is rarely willing to work in the sugar fields. He takes to water like a duck, and when he wants employment, he usually seeks it as a boatman, fisherman, or longshoreman. His wants are few, and as long as he can get a living he will turn his back on the hot, hard, plodding work of the sugar plantation. So the advance of sugar growing is necessarily dependent on foreign labor.

The most industrious, efficient, and reliable laborers on the plantations are unquestionably the Chinese. Under the exclusion enforced by the Geary Act, it has been necessary to seek for laborers from other nations. The Japanese on the Islands are fairly good workmen when they are willing to work. They have not yet advanced to the institution of labor unions and walking delegates, but they have not missed any open chance of profit-sharing. Immediately upon the annexation of the Islands they demanded a big increase of wages—averaging perhaps thirty per cent. They got it, but, instead of operating as an incentive, the increase actually caused a falling off in the work. Now they can hardly be induced to labor more than three days in the week. If there was an abundant supply of labor, their leading would be less vexing, but, under existing conditions, it is crippling to the industry.

An attempt has been made to fill the melting ranks of labor by inviting the immigration of Porto Ricans. Perhaps there are now over 5,000 natives of Porto Rico in the Islands, and 5,000 more coming in. This influx is of some service, though the greater part is unskilled labor, but unfortunately the average Porto Rican immigrant is not a steady worker.

### Hospital Corps of N. G. H. is Formed.

IN CONNECTION with the Medical Department of the National Guard of Hawaii, a hospital corps has been quite recently organized.

The prime movers in the matter were Dr. Garvin and Hospital Steward Naylor who have been assisted in the consummation of the project by Dr. Cooper and Dr. Meyers. The former holds the rank of major surgeon in the 1st regiment and the latter is the surgeon of the 2nd battalion with the rank of captain.

The members of the hospital corps were recruited from outside or transferred from other companies. About two weeks ago work began in earnest with the regular hospital drill. Drills are held once every week in the drill shed. At present the drill is in "the first aid to wounded" section of the drill regulations of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army. The manual of the latter which works in unison with the "first aid" is also receiving careful attention.

The dispensary is at the Bungalow and the corps' room in the drill shed. The corps is not fully equipped yet. The members have full uniforms but the appointments of the drill will have to be drawn from the quartermaster in Washington, D. C.

During the progress of the sham battle next Sunday, the hospital corps will be with the regiment on the firing line. The members will then have a chance to do their first real emergency work and will attend to all accidents and take care of the fatigued and otherwise distressed who may fall from the ranks of the opposing forces.

When the last big maneuvers of the National Guard took place two or three years ago there was no hospital corps in existence and all mishaps had to be attended to by the regimental surgeons in person. Next Sunday the corps will be on hand with litters, there being no ambulance wagons at their disposal. A full line of drugs and bandages will be taken along.

Last Sunday the corps attended the practice march of the regiment in Maunaloa valley and in some measure got their hand in.

The corps carries a red cross on a

white background. The uniform consists of a blue blouse, forage cap, white trousers and brown leggings. A brassard is worn on the left arm.

### MLST REACH THE ASIATIC COAST

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Attorney-General Knox had another long conference with President Roosevelt as to the propositions of the Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam. Knox advised the president to take no action at present, but to await further information as to the purpose of the company after its cable was completed to the Philippines. It is deemed desirable to know whether it would extend its own line to China or would make arrangements with the English company that already had a cable from Hongkong to Manila. The Attorney-General regarded it as very important that there should be a complete line from the United States to the Philippines and the continent of Asia, as in case of war it might be necessary for the United States to not only control a cable line to the Philippines, but also to control a line from the Philippines to China or some other point in Asia.

The matter of the Spanish concessions granted in 1888 to the English company, giving it an exclusive franchise for cable connections in the Philippines, was carefully considered. Attorney-General Knox advised the president that this exclusive franchise would not hold. He cited the recent action by the Transvaal Commission, which held that concessions granted by the Boer government in the Transvaal would not be recognized as valid by the British government.

The probability is that no definite action will be taken by the president in relation to the company's proposition until the company has made clear its intentions regarding the cable line between the Philippines and China.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS. Henderson Grimes, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

## ANGLICAN PROPERTY

### Property Deeds Now Held in Trust.

Bishop Willis will resign as titular Bishop of Hawaii in April, 1902, to be succeeded by an American missionary bishop, according to the resolution passed recently by the House of Bishops in San Francisco. No meeting of the synod of the Anglican church is necessary to ratify the action of the House of Bishops, as an invitation was extended to that body about two years ago by the local synod, asking that the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal church be extended here.

The next most important feature connected with the transfer of the English to the American jurisdiction will be the change in the trust deed to conform with the new methods to be established by the American church.

T. Clive Davies, the delegate of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, representing the element in the diocese desirous of having American jurisdiction has just returned from San Francisco where he presented the memorial of the Anglican church. He stated yesterday that his sole information as to what had taken place in the House of Bishops had been derived from the newspaper accounts. From these he gathered that the American church would appoint a missionary bishop for the diocese of Hawaii to succeed Bishop Willis upon his resignation.

The trust deed referred to is that entered into by the government of the monarchy, which granted to the trustees the grounds upon which the church has erected its cathedral. This was placed in the keeping of trustees and by them and their successors to be held in trust for the Anglican church. Although the government has been successively a monarchy, a provisional government, a republican and now a territory of the United States, this has not affected the trust deed. Among the requirements of that deed is the use of the English prayer book. The form of prayer was altered to accord with the governments in vogue, but at present the American prayer book, with its reference to the Governor of the Territory and the President of the United States cannot be made use of here until some arrangement is effected with the Territorial government, whereby the lands and property now held in trust by the trustees of the Anglican church, are transferred to trustees of the new American church.

It is understood according to the deed that when the Anglican church ceased to exercise its powers here, the lands should revert back to the government. The government granting the lands in question was a monarchy, and although political changes have taken place since then, the agreement as far as the government was not in the least affected. But now that the change of Anglican to American church jurisdiction is imminent, a new agreement must be entered into. When this is done the American Episcopal prayer book can be lawfully used.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my nine-year-old boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Emperor William has returned to Berlin from a three weeks' hunt.

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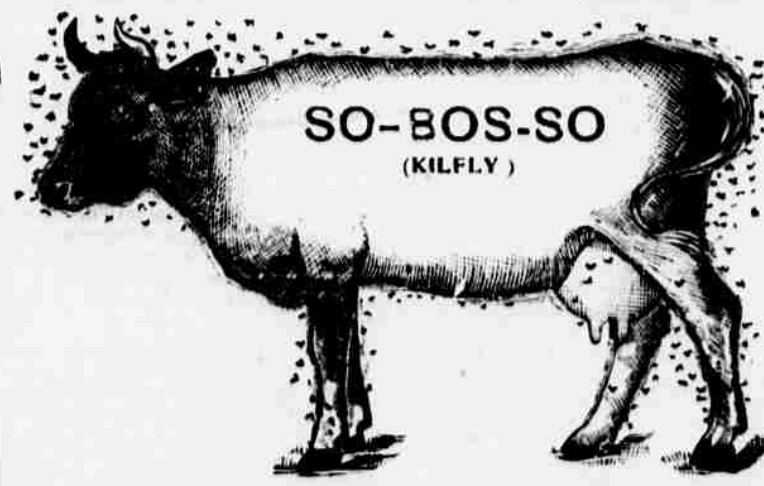
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